

This document provides pertinent information concerning the issuance of the VPDES Permit listed below. This permit is being processed as a minor, industrial permit. The discharge is the result of daily operations and stormwater runoff from a commercial truck stop's gasoline and diesel fueling islands and truck parking area. This permit action consists of proposed effluent limits to reflect the current Virginia WQS, effective 6 January 2011. The effluent limitations and special conditions contained within this permit will maintain the Water Quality Standards of 9VAC25-260 et seq.

- | | | | |
|---------------------------------------|---|-------------------|--|
| 1. Facility Name and Mailing Address: | Flying J Travel Plaza #876
5508 Lonas Drive
Knoxville, TN 37909 | SIC Code: | 5541 – truck stop with convenience store |
| Facility Location: | 23866 Rogers Clark Boulevard
Ruther Glen, VA 22546 | County: | Caroline |
| Facility Contact Name: | Joey Cupp / Environmental Manager | Telephone Number: | 865-474-2826 |
| Facility Email Address: | <u>Joey.Cupp@pilottravelcenters.com</u> | | |
| 2. Permit No.: | VA0092762 | Expiration Date: | Not Applicable |
| Other VPDES Permits: | Not Applicable | | |
| Other Permits: | Registration ID 3021675 – Underground and Aboveground Storage Tanks (USTs/ASTs) | | |
| E2/E3/E4 Status: | Not Applicable | | |
| 3. Owner Name: | Pilot Travel Centers, LLC | | |
| Owner Contact / Title: | Joey Cupp / Environmental Manager | Telephone Number: | 865-474-2826 |
| Owner Email Address: | <u>Joey.Cupp@pilottravelcenters.com</u> | | |
| 4. Application Complete Date: | 16 May 2013 | | |
| Permit Drafted By: | Douglas Frasier | Date Drafted: | 5 July 2013 |
| Draft Permit Reviewed By: | Alison Thompson | Date Reviewed: | 15 July 2013 |
| Public Comment Period: | Start Date: 23 July 2013 | End Date: | 21 August 2013 |
| 5. Receiving Waters Information: | | | |
| Receiving Stream Name: | Polecat Creek, UT | Stream Code: | 8-XDD |
| Drainage Area at Outfall: | 0.15 square miles | River Mile: | 0.52 |
| Stream Basin: | York River | Subbasin: | None |
| Section: | 3 | Stream Class: | III |
| Special Standards: | None | Waterbody ID: | VAN-F20R |
| 7Q10 Low Flow: | 0.0 MGD* | 7Q10 High Flow: | Not Applicable** |
| 1Q10 Low Flow: | 0.0 MGD* | 1Q10 High Flow: | Not Applicable** |
| 30Q10 Low Flow: | 0.0 MGD* | 30Q10 High Flow: | Not Applicable** |
| Harmonic Mean Flow: | 0.0 MGD* | 30Q5 Flow: | Not Applicable** |

*Due to the small (<1 sq. mile) drainage area at the Outfall, it is staff's best professional judgement that the critical flows of the receiving stream would be zero.

**The discharge only occurs during wet weather events and instream flows would be variable.

6. Statutory or Regulatory Basis for Special Conditions and Effluent Limitations:

- | | |
|---|--|
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> State Water Control Law | <input type="checkbox"/> EPA Guidelines |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Clean Water Act | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Quality Standards |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> VPDES Permit Regulation | <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Other: 9VAC25-120 et seq. |
| <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> EPA NPDES Regulation | <i>General VPDES Permit Regulation for Discharges from Petroleum Contaminated Sites, Groundwater Remediation and Hydrostatic Tests</i> |

7. **Licensed Operator Requirements:** Not Applicable

8. **Reliability Class:** Not Applicable

9. **Permit Characterization:**

<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Private	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Effluent Limited	<input type="checkbox"/> Possible Interstate Effect
<input type="checkbox"/> Federal	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Water Quality Limited	<input type="checkbox"/> Compliance Schedule Required
<input type="checkbox"/> State	<input type="checkbox"/> Toxics Monitoring Program Required	<input type="checkbox"/> Interim Limits in Permit
<input type="checkbox"/> POTW	<input type="checkbox"/> Pretreatment Program Required	<input type="checkbox"/> Interim Limits in Other Document
<input type="checkbox"/> TMDL		

10. **Wastewater Sources and Treatment Description:**

The Flying J Travel Plaza #876 is approximately a 33 acre facility, comprised mostly of impervious asphalt, located at the Route 207 and Interstate 95 interchange in Caroline County. This is a commercial truck stop with gasoline and diesel fuel self-service dispensers. Stormwater and daily operation wash downs are routed from the diesel fueling island via drop inlets located within each fueling bay. The conveyance system for the diesel fueling island is directed to a 4,000 gallon oil/water separator (OWS). All flow, including parking lot sheet flow, from the facility is routed to an environmental control pond which is utilized as a settling basin for solids removal prior to discharging to the VDOT right-of-way along Interstate 95. This discharge point will be designated as Outfall 001.

The facility has another basin which receives runoff from a small portion of the parking lot/drive lanes and a 3.4 acre, undisturbed, vegetative area located near the aboveground storage tank (AST) area. This basin does not receive any process water and its purpose is to serve as an emergency fuel spill holding pond. This basin does have an outlet and will be designated as Outfall 002. The current *General VPDES Permit for Discharges of Stormwater Associated with Industrial Activity* (9VAC25-151 et seq.) excludes parking lot runoff as long as the drainage does not mix with process water from the industrial activities. This permit recognizes and authorizes the permittee to discharge from Outfall 002. The management of this discharge point will be governed by best management practices under the stormwater pollution prevention plan that is required to be developed during this permit term. If regulations should change, then this outfall will be reexamined at that time.

See **Attachment 1** for the NPDES Permit Rating Worksheet (based on the maximum design flow of the oil/water separator).

See **Attachment 2** for a facility schematic/diagram.

TABLE 1 OUTFALL DESCRIPTION				
Number	Discharge Sources	Treatment	Design Average Flow	Latitude / Longitude
001	Stormwater/water runoff at the diesel fueling island via trench drains and parking lot sheet flow	Oil/Water Separator Sedimentation	365 GPM – OWS Environmental Control Pond designed for 8.52 MGD (2 year storm event)	37° 56' 21.0" / 77° 28' 19.9"
002	Serves as emergency fuel spill holding pond	NA	NA	37° 56' 28.3" / 77° 28' 8.3"
See Attachment 3 for the Ruther Glen topographic map.				

11. **Sludge Treatment and Disposal Methods:** There is no domestic sludge generated from this operation.

12. **Discharges located within waterbody VAN-F20R:**

TABLE 2 DISCHARGES			
Permit Number	Facility Name	Type	Receiving Stream
VA0085871	Loves Travel Stop 435	Stormwater Industrial Individual Permit	Polecat Creek, UT

TABLE 2 (continued)			
Permit Number	Facility Name	Type	Receiving Stream
VA0073504	Caroline County Regional WWTP	Municipal Discharge Individual Permit	Polecat Creek
VA0090930	Lake Caroline Water Treatment Plant	Industrial Discharge Individual Permit	Stevens Mill Run
VAR051972	Reynolds Used Auto Parts	Stormwater Industrial General Permit	Lake Caroline, UT
VAR051710	Caroline County Regional WWTP		Polecat Creek
VAG406532	Cecil Residence	Domestic Sewage Discharge < 1,000 gpd General Permit	Polecat Creek

13. Material Storage:

TABLE 3 MATERIAL STORAGE		
Materials Description	Volume Stored	Spill/Stormwater Prevention Measures
Diesel Fuel	Two (2) – 20,000 gallon USTs	Spill Prevention, Control and Countermeasure Plan (SPCC)
Gasoline	Three (3) – 10,000 gallon USTs	
Auto Diesel Fuel	One (1) – 10,000 gallon UST	
Diesel Fuel	One (1) – 355,000 gallon AST	Bermed secondary containment with a capacity of 100% of the tank contents. A gate valve can be opened to allow transfer from the secondary containment to the Emergency Fuel Spill Holding Pond onsite.
Pre-packaged petroleum products	Various quantities	Under roof

14. Site Inspection: Performed by Douglas Frasier on 27 June 2013 (see Attachment 4).

15. Receiving Stream Water Quality and Water Quality Standards:

a. Ambient Water Quality Data

This facility discharges into an unnamed tributary to Polecat Creek. The nearest downstream DEQ monitoring station is 8-PCT010.10 located in Polecat Creek, approximately 2.7 miles downstream of Outfall 001. This station is located at the Route 652 bridge crossing. The following is the water quality summary for Polecat Creek, as taken from the Draft 2012 Integrated Report*:

Class III, Section 3.

DEQ ambient monitoring station 8-PCT010.10, at Route 652.

E. coli monitoring finds a bacterial impairment, resulting in an impaired classification for the recreation use.

The aquatic life use is considered fully supporting.

The fish consumption and wildlife uses were not assessed.

*Virginia's Draft 2012 Integrated Report (IR) has been through the public comment period and reviewed by EPA. The 2012 IR is currently awaiting final approval.

The full planning statement is found in **Attachment 5**.

b. 303(d) Listed Stream Segments and Total Maximum Daily Loads (TMDLs)

TABLE 4 INFORMATION OF DOWNSTREAM 303(d) IMPAIRMENTS AND TMDLS						
Waterbody Name	Impaired Use	Cause	Distance From Outfall	TMDL completed	WLA	Basis for WLA
<i>Impairment Information in the Draft 2012 Integrated Report*</i>						
Polecat Creek	Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	2.4 miles	No – 2024	NA	NA
	Aquatic Life	pH	5.8 miles	No – 2016	NA	NA
A Natural Conditions Assessment will be completed for Polecat Creek. The purpose of this study will be to determine whether the causes of the pH impairment are due to the natural environment or due to anthropogenic effects. If natural conditions are determined to be the cause of the pH impairment, a TMDL will not be required.						

*Virginia's Draft 2012 Integrated Report (IR) has been through the public comment period and reviewed by EPA.
The 2012 IR is currently awaiting final approval.

c. Receiving Stream Water Quality Criteria

Part IX of 9VAC25-260-(360-550) designates classes and special standards applicable to defined Virginia river basins and sections. The receiving stream, Polecat Creek, UT, is located within Section 3 of the York River Basin and designated as Class III water.

At all times, Class III waters must achieve a dissolved oxygen (D.O.) of 4.0 mg/L or greater, a daily average D.O. of 5.0 mg/L or greater, a temperature that does not exceed 32° C and maintain a pH of 6.0 – 9.0 standard units (S.U.).

Attachment 6 details other water quality criteria applicable to the receiving stream. Since there was no effluent or receiving stream data, staff utilized a default value of 7.0 S.U. for pH and a default value of 25° C and an assumed 15° C for summer and winter temperatures, respectively. Calculations based on the maximum design flow of the oil/water separator.

Ammonia:

It is staff's best professional judgement that this is not a pollutant of concern since there are no sources on site in appreciable quantities.

Metals Criteria:

The Water Quality Criteria for some metals are dependent on the receiving stream and/or the effluent hardness values (expressed as mg/L calcium carbonate). Since there is no ambient hardness data available or effluent data since this is the first issuance, staff guidance suggests using a default hardness value of 50 mg/L CaCO₃ for streams east of the Blue Ridge.

The hardness-dependent metals criteria in **Attachment 6** are based on this default value.

Bacteria Criteria:

The Virginia Water Quality Standards 9VAC25-260-170.A state that the following criteria shall apply to protect primary recreational uses in surface waters:

E. coli bacteria per 100 mL of water shall not exceed a monthly geometric mean of the following:

	Geometric Mean ¹
Freshwater <i>E. coli</i> (N/100 mL)	126

¹For a minimum of four weekly samples taken during any calendar month

It is staff's best professional judgement that *E. coli* bacteria is not expected to be present in this industrial stormwater discharge; therefore, limitations are not applicable to this facility.

d. Receiving Stream Special Standards

The State Water Control Board's Water Quality Standards, River Basin Section Tables (9VAC25-260-360, 370 and 380) designates the river basins, sections, classes and special standards for surface waters of the Commonwealth of Virginia. The receiving stream, Polecat Creek, UT, is located within Section 3 of the York River Basin. This section has not been designated with a special standard.

16. **Antidegradation (9VAC25-260-30):**

All state surface waters are provided one of three levels of antidegradation protection. For Tier 1 or existing use protection, existing uses of the water body and the water quality to protect these uses must be maintained. Tier 2 water bodies have water quality that is better than the water quality standards. Significant lowering of the water quality of Tier 2 waters is not allowed without an evaluation of the economic and social impacts. Tier 3 water bodies are exceptional waters and are so designated by regulatory amendment. The antidegradation policy prohibits new or expanded discharges into exceptional waters.

The receiving stream critical 7Q10 and 1Q10 flows have been determined to be 0.0 MGD and the surrounding area is highly developed; therefore, it is staff's best professional judgement that the receiving stream, Polecat Creek, UT, be classified as Tier 1. Proposed permit limits have been established by determining wasteload allocations which will result in attaining and/or maintaining all water quality criteria which apply to the receiving stream, including narrative criteria. These wasteload allocations will provide for the protection and maintenance of all existing uses.

17. **Effluent Screening, Wasteload Allocation, and Effluent Limitation Development:**

To determine water quality-based effluent limitations for a discharge, the suitability of data must first be determined. Data is suitable for analysis if one or more representative data points are equal to or above the quantification level ("QL") and the data represent the exact pollutant being evaluated.

Next, the appropriate Water Quality Standards (WQS) are determined for the pollutants in the effluent. Then, the Wasteload Allocations (WLAs) are calculated. Even though the critical 7Q10 and 1Q10 flows have been determined to be zero, the majority of discharges would be a result of precipitation and it is probable that flow would be present in the receiving stream. However, that flow would be variable depending on the amount of precipitation the area received. Therefore, it is staff's best professional judgement that the WLAs be set equal to the WQS to ensure that the receiving stream is protected at all times.

The WLA values are then compared with available effluent data to determine the need for effluent limitations. Effluent limitations are needed if the 97th percentile of the daily effluent concentration values is greater than the acute wasteload allocation or if the 97th percentile of the four-day average effluent concentration values is greater than the chronic wasteload allocation. Effluent limitations are based on the most limiting WLA, the required sampling frequency and statistical characteristics of the effluent data.

a. Mixing Zones and Wasteload Allocations (WLAs)

Wasteload allocations (WLAs) are calculated for those parameters in the effluent with the reasonable potential to cause an exceedance of water quality criteria. The basic calculation for establishing a WLA is the steady state complete mix equation:

$$WLA = \frac{C_o [Q_e + (f)(Q_s)] - [(C_s)(f)(Q_s)]}{Q_e}$$

Where:

- WLA = Wasteload allocation
- C_o = In-stream water quality criteria
- Q_e = Design flow
- Q_s = Critical receiving stream flow
(1Q10 for acute aquatic life criteria; 7Q10 for chronic aquatic life criteria; harmonic mean for carcinogen-human health criteria; 30Q10 for ammonia criteria; and 30Q5 for non-carcinogen human health criteria)
- f = Decimal fraction of critical flow
- C_s = Mean background concentration of parameter in the receiving stream.

Since the amount of flow present in the receiving stream would vary during a discharge event and the potential exists that a discharge could be a result from daily operations, it is staff's best professional judgement that determination of a mixing zone is not possible. Therefore, the WLA will be equal to the C_o to ensure that the water quality criteria are maintained at all times.

b. Effluent Limitations, Outfall 001 – Toxic Pollutants

9VAC25-31-220.D. requires limits be imposed where a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of water quality criteria. Those parameters with WLAs that are near effluent concentrations are evaluated for limits.

The VPDES Permit Regulation at 9VAC25-31-230.D. requires that monthly and weekly average limitations be imposed for continuous discharges from POTWs and monthly average and daily maximum limitations be imposed for all other continuous non-POTW discharges.

1). Ammonia as N:

This is an industrial stormwater discharge and ammonia based products are not utilized or stored at this facility. It is staff's best professional judgement that ammonia is not present in appreciable amounts; thus, not a pollutant of concern.

2). Total Residual Chlorine:

This is an industrial stormwater discharge and chlorine based products are not utilized or stored at this facility. Daily operations do utilize potable water during wash downs but it is unlikely that a discharge would occur during this time; allowing any residual chlorine present to dissipate prior to a discharge. Therefore, it is staff's best professional judgement that chlorine is not present in appreciable amounts; thus, not a pollutant of concern.

3). Metals:

It is staff's best professional judgement that any metal concentrations present would be negligible. The source areas consist of fueling islands and the source water is either precipitation or wash downs from daily operations. Therefore, metals would not be present in appreciable amounts; thus, not a pollutant of concern.

The following refer to those discussions found in the Fact Sheet for the *General VPDES Permit for Discharges from Petroleum Contaminated Sites, Groundwater Remediation & Hydrostatic Tests* (9VAC25-120 et seq.) and the applicability of those limitations to this facility concerning gasoline and other petroleum product contaminations. It should be noted that the aforementioned Fact Sheet compared all types of receiving waters, the applicable limitations and applied the more stringent limitation for each individual contaminate, irregardless of the receiving stream. The types of treatment systems installed at these sites typically are more complex (i.e. carbon filtration, air strippers etc) than oil-water separators found at most commercial truck stops. Therefore, staff applied the applicable limitations for freshwater receiving streams which reflects the ability of the oil-water separator and best management practices and still protects the Water Quality Standards of the freshwater receiving stream.

4). Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons:

It is proposed that a technology-based limit of 15 mg/L for the parameter total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH) be included with this issuance. This limit is applicable for discharges where the contamination is from petroleum products other than gasoline. It is based on the ability of simple oil/water separator technology to recover free product from water. Wastewater that is discharged without a visible sheen is generally expected to meet this effluent limitation.

5). Ethanol:

Ethanol does not bioaccumulate or bioconcentrate in the tissue of living organisms due to ethanol's chemical properties and to the ability of most organisms to metabolize ethanol (Iott, 2001). Human health risks from exposure to ethanol appear to be minimal, especially when compared with the risks posed by other gasoline constituents. Likewise, aquatic toxicity levels for ethanol are quite high. Ethanol also appears to degrade rapidly in both surface and subsurface environments. Based upon these factors, the DEQ does not believe that effluent limits for ethanol are needed for discharges associated with petroleum products containing up to 10% ethanol.

This facility does not store or dispense petroleum products containing greater than 10% ethanol; therefore, limitations or monitoring are not warranted for this facility.

6). Naphthalene:

The proposed effluent limitation for naphthalene is a water quality-based limit. It is to be applied at sites where contamination is from diesel or other fuels that are not classified as gasoline.

Naphthalene is a component of gasoline and non-gasoline petroleum products, but its relative concentration is higher in products such as diesel and kerosene than in gasoline.

The EPA criteria document for naphthalene (EPA 440/5-80-059) gives a chronic effect concentration of 620 µg/L with fathead minnows, but it states that effects would occur at lower concentrations if more sensitive freshwater organisms were tested. According to the ECOTOX DATABASE, naphthalene at a concentration of 1,000 µg/L was lethal to 50% of the water fleas (*Daphnia pulex*) tested (Truco et al. 1983). DeGaere and associates (1982) tested the effects of naphthalene on Rainbow Trout and reported an LC50 concentration of 1600 µg/L. Based upon these more recent studies, it is recommended that the effluent limit for naphthalene in freshwater be set at 10 µg/L.

7). Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Total Xylenes (BTEX):

Benzene

The EPA criteria document for benzene (EPA 440/5-80-018, EPA 1980a) states that benzene may be acutely toxic to freshwater organisms at concentrations as low as 5,300 µg/L. This is an LC50 value for rainbow trout. The document also states that acute toxicity would occur at lower concentrations among more sensitive species. No data were available concerning the chronic toxicity of benzene to sensitive freshwater organisms. The derivation of a "safe level" for benzene was based on the 5,300 µg/L LC50. This value was divided by 10 in order to approximate a level which would not be expected to cause acute toxicity. The use of an application factor of 10 was recommended by the National Academy of Sciences in the EPA's publication "Water Quality Criteria, 1972" (EPA/R3/73-033). This use of application factors when setting water quality criteria is still considered valid in situations where data are not sufficient to develop criteria according to more recent guidance. The resulting "non-lethal" concentration of 530 µg/L was divided by an assumed acute to chronic ratio of 10 to arrive at the water quality-based permit limitation of 53 µg/L.

Toluene

The EPA criteria document for toluene (EPA 440/5-80-075, EPA 1980c) states that acute toxicity to freshwater organisms occurs at 17,500 µg/L and would occur at lower concentrations if more sensitive organisms were tested. Marchini and associates (1983) found that exposure to toluene at a concentration of 9,000 µg/L was lethal to 50% of the water fleas (*Ceriodaphnia dubia*) tested. No data are available on the chronic toxicity of toluene to freshwater species. Based on the available data for acute toxicity and dividing by the application factor of 100, the proposed effluent limit for toluene discharged to freshwater would be 90 µg/L.

Ethylbenzene

The EPA criteria document for ethylbenzene (EPA 440/5-80-048, EPA 1980b) gives an acute effects concentration of 32,000 µg/L. This is an LC50 for bluegill sunfish. EPA noted that acute toxicity may occur at lower concentrations if more sensitive species were tested. Brooke (1987) evaluated the effects of ethylbenzene on scuds (*Gammarus pseudolimnaeus*) and found exposure to ethylbenzene at a concentration of 1940 µg/L was lethal to 50% of the scuds tested. No definitive data are available on the chronic toxicity of ethylbenzene to freshwater organisms. In order to derive an acceptable level of ethylbenzene for the protection of freshwater organisms the acute value of 1940 µg/L was divided by 100, using the same assumptions employed above for benzene. The resulting value of 19.4 µg/L is a calculated chronic toxicity concentration for ethylbenzene.

Xylenes

Xylene is not a 307(a) priority pollutant, therefore no criteria document exists for this compound. There are three isomers of xylene (ortho, meta and para) and the general permit limits are established so that the sum of all xylenes is considered in evaluating compliance. The proposed effluent limits are based on a search of the EPA's ECOTOX data base. According to ECOTOX, the lowest freshwater LC50 for xylenes is 3,300 µg/L reported for rainbow trout (Mayer and Ellersieck 1986). Based on the rationale presented earlier for other compounds, this acutely toxic concentration was divided by 10 to account for species that were not tested but which may be more sensitive than rainbow trout. Then, in order to find a concentration that is expected to be safe over chronic exposures, an additional safety factor of 10 was applied to arrive at the proposed effluent limitation of 33 µg/L total xylenes.

8). Lead; Ethylene Dibromide (EDB); 1,2-Dichloroethane (1,2 DCA); and Methyl Tertiary Butyl Ether (MTBE):

Effluent limitations for the aforementioned contaminants are imposed under the general permit on discharges resulting from gasoline contaminated sites. However, it is staff's best professional judgement that these parameters are not pollutants of concern at this facility.

Leaded fuels are not dispensed at this facility and the additive MTBE has been replaced by ethanol.

c. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring, Outfall 001 – Conventional and Non-Conventional Pollutants

pH limitations are set at the water quality criteria.

d. Effluent Limitations and Monitoring Summary

The effluent limitations and monitoring requirements are presented in the following table. Limits and monitoring were established for pH, total petroleum hydrocarbons (TPH), naphthalene, benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene, total xylenes and total suspended solids (TSS).

The limitations for TPH and naphthalene at Outfall 001 are based on staff's best professional judgement, source areas and the limitations as set forth in General Permit 9VAC25-120 et seq.

Monitoring for benzene, toluene, ethylbenzene and total xylenes at Outfall 001 is based on staff's best professional judgement and ensures that free product is not leaving the facility under normal operations. Staff will evaluate the monitoring results during the permit reissuance to determine if continued monitoring is warranted.

Monitoring for TSS at Outfall 001 is based on staff's best professional judgement in order to ensure that environmental control pond is operating as designed.

Outfall 002 will be governed by best management practices per the stormwater pollution prevention plan that will be required by this permit.

Sample Type and Frequency are in accordance with the recommendations in the VPDES Permit Manual.

18. Antibacksliding:

This is the first permit issuance for this facility; therefore, backsliding is not applicable.

19.a. Effluent Limitations/Monitoring Requirements: Outfall 001/Environmental Control Pond #1

Design flow for the Environmental Control Pond is 8.52 MGD (2 year storm).

Effective Dates: During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the expiration date.

PARAMETER	BASIS FOR LIMITS	DISCHARGE LIMITATIONS				MONITORING REQUIREMENTS	
		Monthly Average	Daily Maximum	Minimum	Maximum	Frequency	Sample Type
Flow (MGD)	NA	NL	NA	NA	NL	1/M	Estimate
pH	3	NA	NA	6.0 S.U.	9.0 S.U.	1/M	Grab
Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) ^(a)	2,4	NA	NA	NA	15 mg/L	1/M	Grab
Naphthalene ^(b)	2,4	NA	NA	NA	10 µg/L	1/M	Grab
Benzene ^(c)	2	NA	NA	NA	NL µg/L	1/Q	Grab
Toluene ^(c)	2	NA	NA	NA	NL µg/L	1/Q	Grab
Ethylbenzene ^(c)	2	NA	NA	NA	NL µg/L	1/Q	Grab
Total Xylene ^(c)	2	NA	NA	NA	NL µg/L	1/Q	Grab
Total Suspended Solids (TSS)	2	NA	NA	NA	NL mg/L	1/6M	Grab

The basis for the limitations codes are:

1. Federal Effluent Requirements
2. Best Professional Judgement
3. Water Quality Standards
4. 9VAC25-120 (Petroleum General Permit)

MGD = Million gallons per day.

NA = Not applicable.

NL = No limit; monitor and report.

S.U. = Standard units.

1/M = Once every month.

1/Q = Once every calendar quarter.

1/6M = Once every six (6) months.

Estimate = Reported flow is to be based on the technical evaluation of the sources contributing to the discharge.

Grab = An individual sample collected over a period of time not to exceed 15-minutes.

^(a) Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons (TPH) is the sum of individual gasoline range organics and diesel range organics or TPH-GRO and TPH-DRO to be measured by EPA SW 846 Method 8015 for gasoline and diesel range organics, or by EPA SW 846 Methods 8260 Extended and 8270 Extended.

^(b) Naphthalene shall be analyzed by a current and appropriate EPA Wastewater Method from 40 CFR Part 136 or a current and appropriate EPA SW 846 Method.

^(c) During this permit term, the permittee shall monitor for Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene and Total Xylene (BTEX) for four (4) consecutive quarters and then semiannual thereafter if no results exceed the following limitations as set forth in the *General VPDES Permit for Discharges from Petroleum Contaminated Sites, Groundwater Remediation & Hydrostatic Tests* (9VAC25-120 et seq.): Benzene (53 µg/L); Toluene (90 µg/L); Ethylbenzene (19.4 µg/L); Total Xylene (33 µg/L).

The quarterly monitoring periods shall be January through March, April through June, July through September, and October through December.

The DMR shall be submitted no later than the 10th day of the month following the monitoring period.

The semiannual monitoring periods shall be January through June and July through December.

The DMR shall be submitted no later than the 10th day of the month following the monitoring period.

19.b. Effluent Limitations/Monitoring Requirements: Outfall 002/Environmental Control Pond #2

Effective Dates: During the period beginning with the permit's effective date and lasting until the expiration date.

No monitoring or effluent limitations are proposed for this outfall.

There shall be no discharge of process wastewater from this outfall.

See Section 20.b. for further discussion.

20. Other Permit Requirements:

- a. Permit Section Part I.B. contains quantification levels and compliance reporting instructions.

9VAC25-31-190.L.4.c. requires an arithmetic mean for measurement averaging and 9VAC25-31-220.D. requires limits be imposed where a discharge has a reasonable potential to cause or contribute to an in-stream excursion of water quality criteria. Specific analytical methodologies for toxics are listed in this permit section as well as quantification levels (QLs) necessary to demonstrate compliance with applicable permit limitations or for use in future evaluations to determine if the pollutant has reasonable potential to cause or contribute to a violation. Required averaging methodologies are also specified.

- b. Permit Section Part I.C. details the requirements of a Stormwater Pollution Prevention Plan.

Stormwater associated with industrial activity may contain pollutants in quantities that could adversely affect water quality. Stormwater discharges which are discharged through a conveyance or outfall are considered point sources and require coverage by a VPDES discharge permit. The primary method to reduce or eliminate pollutants in stormwater discharges originating from an industrial facility is through the use of best management practices (BMPs). The Stormwater Management Plan requirements are derived from the VPDES General Permit for Stormwater Discharges Associated with Industrial Activity, 9VAC25-151 et seq.

21. Other Special Conditions:

- a. O&M Manual Requirement. Required by VPDES Permit Regulation, 9VAC25-31-190.E. On or before 12 October 2012, the permittee shall submit for approval an Operations and Maintenance (O&M) Manual to the Department of Environmental Quality, Northern Regional Office (DEQ-NRO). Future changes to the facility must be addressed by the submittal of a revised O&M Manual within 90 days of the changes. Non-compliance with the O&M Manual shall be deemed a violation of the permit.
- b. Notification Levels. The permittee shall notify the Department as soon as they know or have reason to believe:
- 1). That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in the discharge, on a routine or frequent basis, of any toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - a) One hundred micrograms per liter;
 - b) Two hundred micrograms per liter for acrolein and acrylonitrile; five hundred micrograms per liter for 2,4-dinitrophenol and for 2-methyl-4,6-dinitrophenol; and one milligram per liter for antimony;
 - c) Five times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - d) The level established by the Board.
 - 2). That any activity has occurred or will occur which would result in any discharge, on a nonroutine or infrequent basis, of a toxic pollutant which is not limited in this permit, if that discharge will exceed the highest of the following notification levels:
 - a) Five hundred micrograms per liter;
 - b) One milligram per liter for antimony;
 - c) Ten times the maximum concentration value reported for that pollutant in the permit application; or
 - d) The level established by the Board.
- c. Materials Handling/Storage. 9VAC25-31-50.A. prohibits the discharge of any wastes into State waters unless authorized by permit. Code of Virginia §62.1-44.16 and §62.1-44.17 authorize the Board to regulate the discharge of industrial waste or other waste.
- d. No Discharge of Detergents, Surfactants or Solvents to the Oil/Water Separator. This special condition is necessary to ensure that the oil/water separator's performance is not impacted by compounds designed to emulsify oil. Detergents, surfactants and some other solvents will prohibit oil recovery by physical means.
- e. Oil/Water Separator Logs. This special condition requires the permittee to report on a monthly basis, the inspection of the oil/water separator and all clean-outs performed on the treatment units. At a minimum, the permittee shall check the level of the separator on a monthly basis. The monthly inspection and any clean-outs shall be reported with the Discharge Monitoring Reports.

- f. Stormwater Collection System Maintenance. The permittee shall maintain the stormwater conveyance system to ensure that adequate capacity exists to direct the runoff through the oil/water separator. Conveyances and inlets shall be inspected monthly and accumulated grit and debris removed as required.
 - g. TMDL Reopener. This special condition is to allow the permit to be reopened if necessary to bring it into compliance with any applicable TMDL that may be developed and approved for the receiving stream.
22. Permit Section Part II. Part II of the permit contains standard conditions that appear in all VPDES Permits. In general, these standard conditions address the responsibilities of the permittee, reporting requirements, testing procedures and records retention.
23. **Changes to the Permit from the Previously Issued Permit:**
- a. Special Conditions: Not Applicable.
 - b. Monitoring and Effluent Limitations: Not Applicable.
24. **Variances/Alternate Limits or Conditions:** Not Applicable.
25. **Public Notice Information:**

First Public Notice Date: 22 July 2013

Second Public Notice Date: 29 July 2013

Public Notice Information is required by 9VAC25-31-280 B. All pertinent information is on file and may be inspected and copied by contacting the: DEQ Northern Regional Office, 13901 Crown Court, Woodbridge, VA 22193; Telephone No. (703) 583-3873; Douglas.Frasier@deq.virginia.gov. See **Attachment 7** for a copy of the public notice document.

Persons may comment in writing or by email to the DEQ on the proposed permit action and may request a public hearing during the comment period. Comments shall include the name, address and telephone number of the writer and of all persons represented by the commenter/requester and shall contain a complete, concise statement of the factual basis for comments. Only those comments received within this period will be considered. The DEQ may decide to hold a public hearing, including another comment period, if public response is significant and there are substantial, disputed issues relevant to the permit. Requests for public hearings shall state 1) the reason why a hearing is requested; 2) a brief, informal statement regarding the nature and extent of the interest of the requester or of those represented by the requester, including how and to what extent such interest would be directly and adversely affected by the permit; and 3) specific references, where possible, to terms and conditions of the permit with suggested revisions. Following the comment period, the Board will make a determination regarding the proposed permit action. This determination will become effective, unless the DEQ grants a public hearing. Due notice of any public hearing will be given. The public may request an electronic copy of the draft permit and fact sheet or review the draft permit and application at the DEQ Northern Regional Office by appointment.

26. **Additional Comments:**

Previous Board Action(s): Not Applicable.

Staff Comments: No comments were received.

Public Comment: No comments were received during the public notice.

Fact Sheet Attachments

Table of Contents

Flying J Travel Plaza #876
VA0092762
2013 Issuance

Attachment 1	NPDES Permit Rating Worksheet
Attachment 2	Facility Schematic/Diagram
Attachment 3	Topographic Map
Attachment 4	Site Inspection Memo
Attachment 5	Planning Statement
Attachment 6	Water Quality Criteria
Attachment 7	Public Notice

NPDES PERMIT RATING WORK SHEET

VPDES NO. : VA0092762

- ☒ Regular Addition
☐ Discretionary Addition
☐ Score change, but no status Change
☐ Deletion

Facility Name: Flying J Travel Plaza #876
 City / County: Carmel Church / Caroline
 Receiving Water: Polecat Creek, UT
 Waterbody ID: VAN-F20R

Is this facility a steam electric power plant (sic =4911) with one or more of the following characteristics?

1. Power output 500 MW or greater (not using a cooling pond/lake)
 2. A nuclear power Plant
 3. Cooling water discharge greater than 25% of the receiving stream's 7Q10 flow rate

Is this permit for a municipal separate storm sewer serving a population greater than 100,000?

- ☐ YES; score is 700 (stop here)
☒ NO; (continue)

☐ Yes; score is 600 (stop here) ☒ NO; (continue)

FACTOR 1: Toxic Pollutant Potential

PCS SIC Code: _____ Primary Sic Code: **5541** Other Sic Codes: _____
 Industrial Subcategory Code: **000** (Code 000 if no subcategory)

Determine the Toxicity potential from Appendix A. Be sure to use the TOTAL toxicity potential column and check one)

Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points
<input type="checkbox"/> No process waste streams	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.	3	15	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.	7	35
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	1	5	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.	4	20	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 8.	8	40
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	2	10	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.	5	25	<input type="checkbox"/> 9.	9	45
			<input type="checkbox"/> 6.	6	30	<input type="checkbox"/> 10.	10	50

Code Number Checked: **8**

Total Points Factor 1: **40**

FACTOR 2: Flow/Stream Flow Volume (Complete either Section A or Section B; check only one)**Section A – Wastewater Flow Only considered**

Wastewater Type (see Instructions)	Code	Points
Type I: Flow < 5 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 11	0
Flow 5 to 10 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 12	10
Flow > 10 to 50 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 13	20
Flow > 50 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 14	30
Type II: Flow < 1 MGD	<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 21	10
Flow 1 to 5 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 22	20
Flow > 5 to 10 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 23	30
Flow > 10 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 24	50
Type III: Flow < 1 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 31	0
Flow 1 to 5 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 32	10
Flow > 5 to 10 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 33	20
Flow > 10 MGD	<input type="checkbox"/> 34	30

Section B – Wastewater and Stream Flow Considered

Wastewater Type (see Instructions)	Percent of Instream Wastewater Concentration at Receiving Stream Low Flow	Code	Points
Type I/II:	< 10 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 41	0
	10 % to < 50 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 42	10
	> 50%	<input type="checkbox"/> 43	20
Type II:	< 10 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 51	0
	10 % to < 50 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 52	20
	> 50 %	<input type="checkbox"/> 53	30

Code Checked from Section A or B: **21**

Total Points Factor 2: **10**

NPDES PERMIT RATING WORK SHEET

FACTOR 3: Conventional Pollutants

(only when limited by the permit)

A. Oxygen Demanding Pollutants: (check one)

☐

BOD

☐

COD

☐

Other: _____

Permit Limits: (check one)

☐
☐
☐
☐< 100 lbs/day
100 to 1000 lbs/day
> 1000 to 3000 lbs/day
> 3000 lbs/day

Code

1
2
3
4

Points

0
5
15
20Code Number Checked: NAPoints Scored: 0

B. Total Suspended Solids (TSS)

Permit Limits: (check one)

☐
☐
☐
☐< 100 lbs/day
100 to 1000 lbs/day
> 1000 to 5000 lbs/day
> 5000 lbs/day

Code

1
2
3
4

Points

0
5
15
20Code Number Checked: NAPoints Scored: 0

C. Nitrogen Pollutants: (check one)

☐

Ammonia

☐

Other: _____

Permit Limits: (check one)

☐
☐
☐
☐Nitrogen Equivalent
< 300 lbs/day
300 to 1000 lbs/day
> 1000 to 3000 lbs/day
> 3000 lbs/day

Code

1
2
3
4

Points

0
5
15
20Code Number Checked: NAPoints Scored: 0Total Points Factor 3: 0**FACTOR 4: Public Health Impact**

Is there a public drinking water supply located within 50 miles downstream of the effluent discharge (this include any body of water to which the receiving water is a tributary)? A public drinking water supply may include infiltration galleries, or other methods of conveyance that ultimately get water from the above reference supply.

☐ YES; (If yes, check toxicity potential number below)☒ NO; (If no, go to Factor 5)

Determine the *Human Health* potential from Appendix A. Use the same SIC doe and subcategory reference as in Factor 1. (Be sure to use the *Human Health* toxicity group column – check one below)

Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points	Toxicity Group	Code	Points
<input type="checkbox"/> No process waste streams	0	0	<input type="checkbox"/> 3.	3	0	<input type="checkbox"/> 7.	7	15
<input type="checkbox"/> 1.	1	0	<input type="checkbox"/> 4.	4	0	<input type="checkbox"/> 8.	8	20
<input type="checkbox"/> 2.	2	0	<input type="checkbox"/> 5.	5	5	<input type="checkbox"/> 9.	9	25
			<input type="checkbox"/> 6.	6	10	<input type="checkbox"/> 10.	10	30

Code Number Checked: NATotal Points Factor 4: 0

NPDES PERMIT RATING WORK SHEET

FACTOR 5: Water Quality Factors

Is (or will) one or more of the effluent discharge limits based on water quality factors of the receiving stream (rather than technology-

- A. *base federal effluent guidelines, or technology-base state effluent guidelines) or has a wasteload allocation been assigned to the discharge?*

	Code	Points
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	1	10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	2	0

- B. *Is the receiving water in compliance with applicable water quality standards for pollutants that are water quality limited in the permit?*

	Code	Points
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> YES	1	0
<input type="checkbox"/> NO	2	5

- C. *Does the effluent discharged from this facility exhibit the reasonable potential to violate water quality standards due to whole effluent toxicity?*

	Code	Points
<input type="checkbox"/> YES	1	10
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> NO	2	0

Code Number Checked: A 2 B 1 C 2
 Points Factor 5: A 0 + B 0 + C 0 = 0

FACTOR 6: Proximity to Near Coastal Waters

- A. Base Score: Enter flow code here (from factor 2) 21

Check appropriate facility HPRI code (from PCS):

HPRI#	Code	HPRI Score
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	1	20
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	2	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 3	3	30
<input checked="" type="checkbox"/> 4	4	0
<input type="checkbox"/> 5	5	20

HPRI code checked: 4

Base Score (HPRI Score): 0 X (Multiplication Factor) 0.10 = 0

Enter the multiplication factor that corresponds to the flow code: 0.10

Flow Code	Multiplication Factor
11, 31, or 41	0.00
12, 32, or 42	0.05
13, 33, or 43	0.10
14 or 34	0.15
21 or 51	0.10
22 or 52	0.30
23 or 53	0.60
24	1.00

- B. Additional Points – NEP Program

For a facility that has an HPRI code of 3, does the facility discharge to one of the estuaries enrolled in the National Estuary Protection (NEP) program (see instructions) or the Chesapeake Bay?

Code	Points
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	10
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	0

Code Number Checked: A 4 B NA C NA
 Points Factor 6: A 0 + B 0 + C 0 = 0

- C. Additional Points – Great Lakes Area of Concern

For a facility that has an HPRI code of 5, does the facility discharge any of the pollutants of concern into one of the Great Lakes' 31 area's of concern (see instructions)?

Code	Points
<input type="checkbox"/> 1	10
<input type="checkbox"/> 2	0

NPDES PERMIT RATING WORK SHEET

SCORE SUMMARY

<u>Factor</u>	<u>Description</u>	<u>Total Points</u>
1	Toxic Pollutant Potential	40
2	Flows / Streamflow Volume	10
3	Conventional Pollutants	0
4	Public Health Impacts	0
5	Water Quality Factors	0
6	Proximity to Near Coastal Waters	0
TOTAL (Factors 1 through 6)		50

S1. Is the total score equal to or greater than 80 ☐ YES; (Facility is a Major) ☒ NO

S2. If the answer to the above questions is no, would you like this facility to be discretionary major?

☒ NO

☐ YES; (Add 500 points to the above score and provide reason below:

Reason: _____

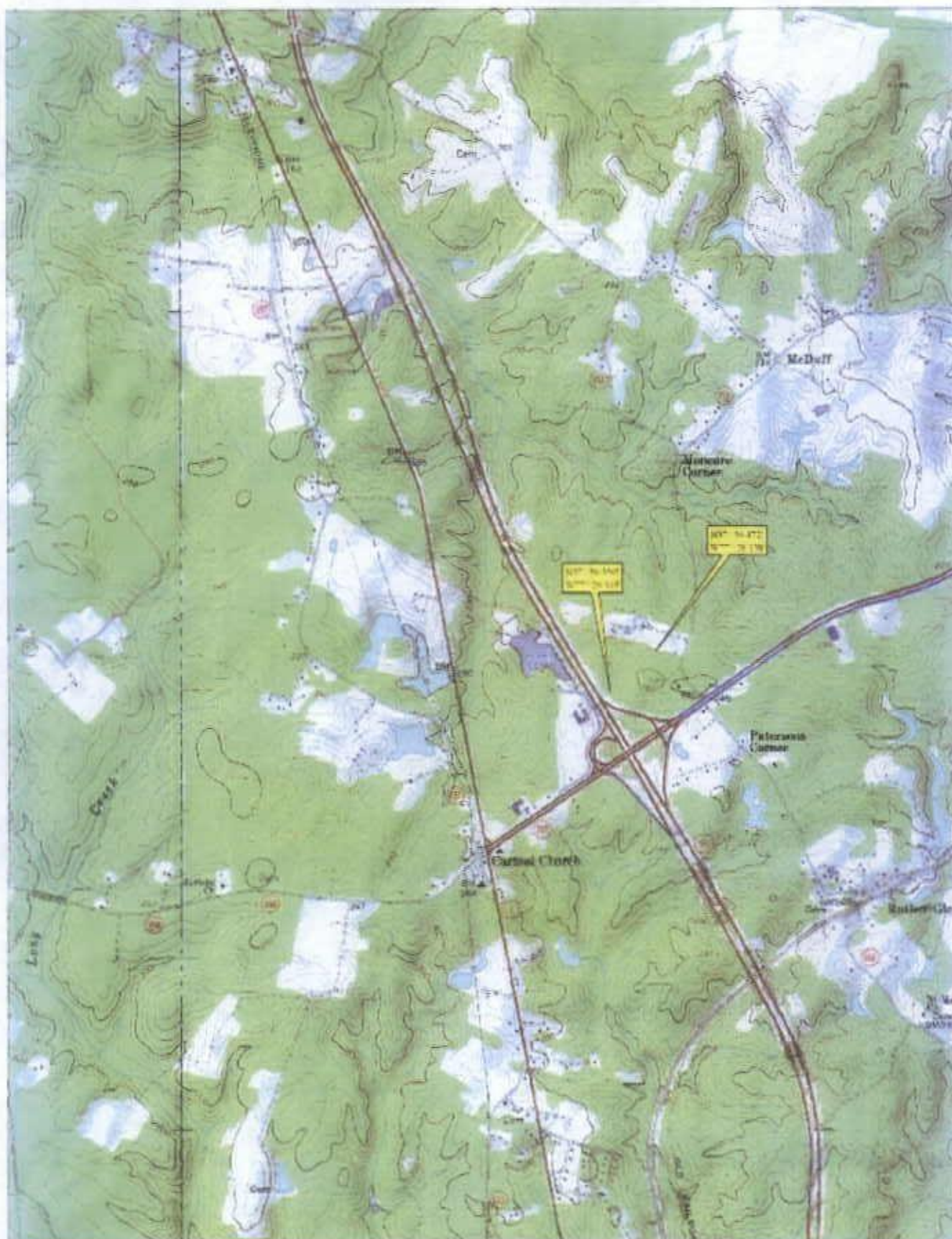
NEW SCORE : 50

OLD SCORE : NA

Permit Reviewer's Name : Douglas Frasier

Phone Number: 703-583-3873

Date: 5 July 2013



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MEMORANDUM

TO: File
FROM: Douglas Frasier
DATE: 5 July 2013
SUBJECT: Site Inspection – Flying J Travel Plaza #876 – VA0092762

This is the first issuance for this facility. Flying J is a travel center situated on approximately 33 acres, conducting retail sales of gasoline and diesel fuels; including a convenience store and a restaurant. Stormwater and daily operation wash downs of the fueling islands are routed from the diesel fueling islands via drop inlets located within each fueling bay. The diesel fueling conveyance system is routed to an oil/water separator (OWS). All flow is then directed to a swale prior to entering a settling basin that is utilized to remove solids that runoff from the surrounding parking areas.

There is also a second retention basin on the site that serves as an emergency fuel spill holding pond and receives runoff from a small portion of the parking lot/drive lanes and a 3.4 acre, undisturbed, vegetative area located near the aboveground storage tank.

The oil/water separator (OWS) was recently replaced during remodeling and reconfiguration of the site.

Flying J Travel Plaza #876

VA0092762

Site Visit

27 June 2013



1. Diesel fueling island, drop inlet



2. New oil/water separator



3. Swale leading to environmental control pond #1



4. Environmental control pond #1



5. Fueling island



6. Aboveground storage tank

To: Douglas Frasier
From: Jennifer Carlson

Date: 4 June 2013
Subject: Planning Statement for Flying J Travel Plaza #876
Permit Number: VA0092762

Information for Outfall 001:

Discharge Type: Industrial -- oil/water separator at fueling island
Discharge Flow: 8.52 MGD design for 2 year storm event
Receiving Stream: UT to Polecat Creek
Latitude/Longitude: 37° 56' 21.0" / 77° 28' 19.9"
River mile: 0.52
Streamcode: 8-XDD
Waterbody: VAN-F20R
Water Quality Standards: Class III, Section 3
Drainage Area: 0.15 mi²

1. Please provide water quality monitoring information for the receiving stream segment. If there is not monitoring information for the receiving stream segment, please provide information on the nearest downstream monitoring station, including how far downstream the monitoring station is from the outfall.

This facility discharges into an unnamed tributary to Polecat Creek. The nearest downstream DEQ monitoring station is 8-PCT010.10 located in Polecat Creek, approximately 2.7 miles downstream of Outfall 001. This station is located at the Route 652 bridge crossing. The following is the water quality summary for Polecat Creek, as taken from the Draft 2012 Integrated Report*:

Class III, Section 3.

DEQ ambient monitoring station 8-PCT010.10, at Route 652.

E. coli monitoring finds a bacterial impairment, resulting in an impaired classification for the recreation use. The aquatic life use is considered fully supporting. The fish consumption and wildlife uses were not assessed.

**Virginia's Draft 2012 Integrated Report (IR) has been through the public comment period and reviewed by EPA. The 2012 IR is currently awaiting final approval.*

2. Does this facility discharge to a stream segment on the 303(d) list? If yes, please fill out Table A.

No.

3. Are there any downstream 303(d) listed impairments that are relevant to this discharge? If yes, please fill out Table B.

Yes.

Table B. Information on Downstream 303(d) Impairments and TMDLs

Waterbody Name	Impaired Use	Cause	Distance From Outfall	TMDL completed	WLA	Basis for WLA	TMDL Schedule
Impairment Information in the Draft 2012 Integrated Report*							
Polecat Creek	Recreation	<i>E. coli</i>	2.4 miles	No	N/A	N/A	2024
	Aquatic Life	pH	5.8 miles	No	N/A	N/A	2016
A Natural Conditions Assessment will be completed for Polecat Creek. The purpose of this study will be to determine whether the causes of the pH impairment are due to the natural environment or due to anthropogenic effects. If natural conditions are determined to be the cause of the pH impairment, a TMDL will not be required.							

**Virginia's Draft 2012 Integrated Report (IR) has been through the public comment period and reviewed by EPA. The 2012 IR is currently awaiting final approval.*

4. Is there monitoring or other conditions that Planning/Assessment needs in the permit?

There is a completed downstream TMDL for the aquatic life use impairment for the Chesapeake Bay. However, the Bay TMDL and the WLAs contained within the TMDL are not addressed in this planning statement.

5. Fact Sheet Requirements – Please provide information regarding any drinking water intakes located within a 5 mile radius of the discharge point.

There are no public water supply intakes located within 5 miles of this discharge.

FRESHWATER WATER QUALITY CRITERIA / WASTELOAD ALLOCATION ANALYSIS

Facility Name: Flying J Travel Plaza #876

Permit No.: VA0092762

Receiving Stream: Polecat Creek, UT

Version: OWP Guidance Memo 00-2011 (8/24/00)

Stream Information		Stream Flows		Mixing Information		Effluent Information	
Mean Hardness (as CaCO3) =	mg/L	1Q10 (Annual) =	0 MGD	Annual - 1Q10 Mix =	0 %	Mean Hardness (as CaCO3) =	50 mg/L
90% Temperature (Annual) =	deg C	7Q10 (Annual) =	0 MGD	- 7Q10 Mix =	0 %	90% Temp (Annual) =	25 deg C
90% Temperature (Wet season) =	deg C	30Q10 (Annual) =	0 MGD	- 30Q10 Mix =	0 %	90% Temp (Wet season) =	15 deg C
90% Maximum pH =	SU	1Q10 (Wet season) =	0 MGD	Wet Season - 1Q10 Mix =	0 %	90% Maximum pH =	7 SU
10% Maximum pH =	SU	30Q10 (Wet season) =	0 MGD	- 30Q10 Mix =	0 %	10% Maximum pH =	7 SU
Tier Designation (1 or 2) =	1	30Q5 =	0 MGD			Discharge Flow =	0.526 MGD
Public Water Supply (PWS) Y/N? =	n	Harmonic Mean =	0 MGD				
Trout Present Y/N? =	n						
Early Life Stages Present Y/N? =	y						

Parameter (ug/l unless noted)	Background Conc.	Water Quality Criteria				Wasteload Allocations				Antidegradation Baseline				Antidegradation Allocations				Most Limiting Allocations			
		Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH
Acenaphthene	0	--	--	na	9.9E+02	--	--	na	9.9E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	9.9E+02
Acrolein	0	--	--	na	9.3E+00	--	--	na	9.3E+00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	9.3E+00
Acrylonitrile ^C	0	--	--	na	2.5E+00	--	--	na	2.5E+00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.5E+00
Aldrin ^C	0	3.0E+00	--	na	5.0E-04	3.0E+00	--	na	5.0E-04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0E+00	--	na	5.0E-04
Ammonia-N (mg/l) (Yearly)	0	3.61E+01	3.01E+00	na	--	3.61E+01	3.01E+00	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.61E+01	3.01E+00	na	--
Ammonia-N (mg/l) (High Flow)	0	3.61E+01	5.73E+00	na	--	3.61E+01	5.73E+00	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.61E+01	5.73E+00	na	--
Anthracene	0	--	--	na	4.0E+04	--	--	na	4.0E+04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	4.0E+04
Antimony	0	--	--	na	6.4E+02	--	--	na	6.4E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	6.4E+02
Arsenic	0	3.4E+02	1.5E+02	na	--	3.4E+02	1.5E+02	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.4E+02	1.5E+02	na	--
Barium	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Benzene ^C	0	--	--	na	5.1E+02	--	--	na	5.1E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	5.1E+02
Benzidine ^C	0	--	--	na	2.0E-03	--	--	na	2.0E-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.0E-03
Benzo (a) anthracene ^C	0	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.8E-01
Benzo (b) fluoranthene ^C	0	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.8E-01
Benzo (k) fluoranthene ^C	0	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.8E-01
Benzo (a) pyrene ^C	0	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.8E-01
Bis(2-Chloroethyl) Ether ^C	0	--	--	na	5.3E+00	--	--	na	5.3E+00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	5.3E+00
Bis(2-Chloroisopropyl) Ether	0	--	--	na	6.5E+04	--	--	na	6.5E+04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	6.5E+04
Bis 2-Ethylhexyl Phthalate ^C	0	--	--	na	2.2E+01	--	--	na	2.2E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.2E+01
Bromofom ^C	0	--	--	na	1.4E+03	--	--	na	1.4E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.4E+03
Butylbenzylphthalate	0	--	--	na	1.9E+03	--	--	na	1.9E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.9E+03
Cadmium	0	1.8E+00	6.6E-01	na	--	1.8E+00	6.6E-01	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.8E+00	6.6E-01	na	--
Carbon Tetrachloride ^C	0	--	--	na	1.6E+01	--	--	na	1.6E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.6E+01
Chlordane ^C	0	2.4E+00	4.3E-03	na	8.1E-03	2.4E+00	4.3E-03	na	8.1E-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4E+00	4.3E-03	na	8.1E-03
Chloride	0	8.6E+05	2.3E+05	na	--	8.6E+05	2.3E+05	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6E+05	2.3E+05	na	--
TRC	0	1.9E+01	1.1E+01	na	--	1.9E+01	1.1E+01	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.9E+01	1.1E+01	na	--
Chlorobenzene	0	--	--	na	1.6E+03	--	--	na	1.6E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.6E+03

Parameter (ug/l unless noted)	Background Conc.	Water Quality Criteria				Wasteload Allocations				Antidegradation Baseline				Antidegradation Allocations				Most Limiting Allocations			
		Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH
Chlorodibromomethane ^c	0	--	--	na	1.3E+02	--	--	na	1.3E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.3E+02
Chloroform	0	--	--	na	1.1E+04	--	--	na	1.1E+04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.1E+04
2-Chloronaphthalene	0	--	--	na	1.6E+03	--	--	na	1.6E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.6E+03
2-Chlorophenol	0	--	--	na	1.5E+02	--	--	na	1.5E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.5E+02
Chlorpyrifos	0	8.3E-02	4.1E-02	na	--	8.3E-02	4.1E-02	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.3E-02	4.1E-02	na	--
Chromium III	0	3.2E+02	4.2E+01	na	--	3.2E+02	4.2E+01	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.2E+02	4.2E+01	na	--
Chromium VI	0	1.6E+01	1.1E+01	na	--	1.6E+01	1.1E+01	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.6E+01	1.1E+01	na	--
Chromium, Total	0	--	--	1.0E+02	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Chrysene ^c	0	--	--	na	1.8E-02	--	--	na	1.8E-02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.8E-02
Copper	0	7.0E+00	5.0E+00	na	--	7.0E+00	5.0E+00	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.0E+00	5.0E+00	na	--
Cyanide, Free	0	2.2E+01	5.2E+00	na	1.6E+04	2.2E+01	5.2E+00	na	1.6E+04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2E+01	5.2E+00	na	1.6E+04
DDD ^c	0	--	--	na	3.1E-03	--	--	na	3.1E-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	3.1E-03
DDE ^c	0	--	--	na	2.2E-03	--	--	na	2.2E-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.2E-03
DDT ^c	0	1.1E+00	1.0E-03	na	2.2E-03	1.1E+00	1.0E-03	na	2.2E-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.1E+00	1.0E-03	na	2.2E-03
Demeton	0	--	1.0E-01	na	--	--	1.0E-01	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0E-01	na	--
Diazinon	0	1.7E-01	1.7E-01	na	--	1.7E-01	1.7E-01	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.7E-01	1.7E-01	na	--
Dibenz(a,h)anthracene ^c	0	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.8E-01
1,2-Dichlorobenzene	0	--	--	na	1.3E+03	--	--	na	1.3E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.3E+03
1,3-Dichlorobenzene	0	--	--	na	9.6E+02	--	--	na	9.6E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	9.6E+02
1,4-Dichlorobenzene	0	--	--	na	1.9E+02	--	--	na	1.9E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.9E+02
3,3-Dichlorobenzidine ^c	0	--	--	na	2.8E-01	--	--	na	2.8E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.8E-01
Dichlorobromomethane ^c	0	--	--	na	1.7E+02	--	--	na	1.7E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.7E+02
1,2-Dichloroethane ^c	0	--	--	na	3.7E+02	--	--	na	3.7E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	3.7E+02
1,1-Dichloroethylene	0	--	--	na	7.1E+03	--	--	na	7.1E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	7.1E+03
1,2-trans-dichloroethylene	0	--	--	na	1.0E+04	--	--	na	1.0E+04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.0E+04
2,4-Dichlorophenol	0	--	--	na	2.9E+02	--	--	na	2.9E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.9E+02
2,4-Dichlorophenoxy acetic acid (2,4-D)	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
1,2-Dichloropropane ^c	0	--	--	na	1.5E+02	--	--	na	1.5E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.5E+02
1,3-Dichloropropene ^c	0	--	--	na	2.1E+02	--	--	na	2.1E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.1E+02
Dieldrin ^c	0	2.4E-01	5.6E-02	na	5.4E-04	2.4E-01	5.6E-02	na	5.4E-04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.4E-01	5.6E-02	na	5.4E-04
Diethyl Phthalate	0	--	--	na	4.4E+04	--	--	na	4.4E+04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	4.4E+04
2,4-Dimethylphenol	0	--	--	na	8.5E+02	--	--	na	8.5E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	8.5E+02
Dimethyl Phthalate	0	--	--	na	1.1E+06	--	--	na	1.1E+06	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.1E+06
Di-n-Butyl Phthalate	0	--	--	na	4.5E+03	--	--	na	4.5E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	4.5E+03
2,4 Dinitrophenol	0	--	--	na	5.3E+03	--	--	na	5.3E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	5.3E+03
2-Methyl-4,6-Dinitrophenol	0	--	--	na	2.8E+02	--	--	na	2.8E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.8E+02
2,4-Dinitrotoluene ^c	0	--	--	na	3.4E+01	--	--	na	3.4E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	3.4E+01
Dioxin 2,3,7,8- tetrachlorodibenzo-p-dioxin	0	--	--	na	5.1E-08	--	--	na	5.1E-08	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	5.1E-08
1,2-Diphenylhydrazine ^c	0	--	--	na	2.0E+00	--	--	na	2.0E+00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.0E+00
Alpha-Endosulfan	0	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	na	8.9E+01	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	na	8.9E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	na	8.9E+01
Beta-Endosulfan	0	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	na	8.9E+01	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	na	8.9E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	na	8.9E+01
Alpha + Beta Endosulfan	0	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	--	--	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.2E-01	5.6E-02	--	--
Endosulfan Sulfate	0	--	--	na	8.9E+01	--	--	na	8.9E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	8.9E+01
Endrin	0	8.6E-02	3.6E-02	na	6.0E-02	8.6E-02	3.6E-02	na	6.0E-02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.6E-02	3.6E-02	na	6.0E-02
Endrin Aldehyde	0	--	--	na	3.0E-01	--	--	na	3.0E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	3.0E-01

Parameter (ug/l unless noted)	Background Conc.	Water Quality Criteria				Wasteload Allocations				Antidegradation Baseline				Antidegradation Allocations				Most Limiting Allocations			
		Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH
Ethylbenzene	0	--	--	na	2.1E+03	--	--	na	2.1E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.1E+03
Fluoranthene	0	--	--	na	1.4E+02	--	--	na	1.4E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.4E+02
Fluorene	0	--	--	na	5.3E+03	--	--	na	5.3E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	5.3E+03
Foaming Agents	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Guthion	0	--	1.0E-02	na	--	--	1.0E-02	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0E-02	na	--
Heptachlor ^c	0	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	7.9E-04	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	7.9E-04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	7.9E-04
Heptachlor Epoxide ^c	0	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	3.9E-04	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	3.9E-04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	5.2E-01	3.8E-03	na	3.9E-04
Hexachlorobenzene ^c	0	--	--	na	2.9E-03	--	--	na	2.9E-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.9E-03
Hexachlorobutadiene ^c	0	--	--	na	1.8E+02	--	--	na	1.8E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.8E+02
Hexachlorocyclohexane	0	--	--	na	4.9E-02	--	--	na	4.9E-02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	4.9E-02
Alpha-BHC ^c	0	--	--	na	1.7E-01	--	--	na	1.7E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.7E-01
Hexachlorocyclohexane	0	--	--	na	1.7E-01	--	--	na	1.7E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.7E-01
Beta-BHC ^c	0	--	--	na	1.7E-01	--	--	na	1.7E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.7E-01
Hexachlorocyclohexane	0	9.5E-01	na	na	1.8E+00	9.5E-01	--	na	1.8E+00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5E-01	--	na	1.8E+00
Gamma-BHC ^c (Lindane)	0	9.5E-01	na	na	1.8E+00	9.5E-01	--	na	1.8E+00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	9.5E-01	--	na	1.8E+00
Hexachlorocyclopentadiene	0	--	--	na	1.1E+03	--	--	na	1.1E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.1E+03
Hexachloroethane ^c	0	--	--	na	3.3E+01	--	--	na	3.3E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	3.3E+01
Hydrogen Sulfide	0	--	2.0E+00	na	--	--	2.0E+00	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0E+00	na	--
Indeno (1,2,3-cd) pyrene ^c	0	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	na	1.8E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.8E-01
Iron	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Isophorone ^c	0	--	--	na	9.6E+03	--	--	na	9.6E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	9.6E+03
Kepone	0	--	0.0E+00	na	--	--	0.0E+00	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0E+00	na	--
Lead	0	4.9E+01	5.6E+00	na	--	4.9E+01	5.6E+00	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.9E+01	5.6E+00	na	--
Malathion	0	--	1.0E-01	na	--	--	1.0E-01	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0E-01	na	--
Manganese	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Mercury	0	1.4E+00	7.7E-01	--	--	1.4E+00	7.7E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4E+00	7.7E-01	--	--
Methyl Bromide	0	--	--	na	1.5E+03	--	--	na	1.5E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.5E+03
Methylene Chloride ^c	0	--	--	na	5.9E+03	--	--	na	5.9E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	5.9E+03
Methoxychlor	0	--	3.0E-02	na	--	--	3.0E-02	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	3.0E-02	na	--
Mirex	0	--	0.0E+00	na	--	--	0.0E+00	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	0.0E+00	na	--
Nickel	0	1.0E+02	1.1E+01	na	4.6E+03	1.0E+02	1.1E+01	na	4.6E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0E+02	1.1E+01	na	4.6E+03
Nitrate (as N)	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Nitrobenzene	0	--	--	na	6.9E+02	--	--	na	6.9E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	6.9E+02
N-Nitrosodimethylamine ^c	0	--	--	na	3.0E+01	--	--	na	3.0E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	3.0E+01
N-Nitrosodiphenylamine ^c	0	--	--	na	6.0E+01	--	--	na	6.0E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	6.0E+01
N-Nitrosodi-n-propylamine ^c	0	--	--	na	5.1E+00	--	--	na	5.1E+00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	5.1E+00
Nonylphenol	0	2.8E+01	6.6E+00	--	--	2.8E+01	6.6E+00	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.8E+01	6.6E+00	na	--
Parathion	0	6.5E-02	1.3E-02	na	--	6.5E-02	1.3E-02	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5E-02	1.3E-02	na	--
PCB Total ^c	0	--	1.4E-02	na	6.4E-04	--	1.4E-02	na	6.4E-04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.4E-02	na	6.4E-04
Pentachlorophenol ^c	0	8.7E+00	6.7E+00	na	3.0E+01	8.7E+00	6.7E+00	na	3.0E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	8.7E+00	6.7E+00	na	3.0E+01
Phenol	0	--	--	na	8.6E+05	--	--	na	8.6E+05	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	8.6E+05
Pyrene	0	--	--	na	4.0E+03	--	--	na	4.0E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	4.0E+03
Radionuclides	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Gross Alpha Activity (pCi/L)	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Beta and Photon Activity (mrem/yr)	0	--	--	na	4.0E+00	--	--	na	4.0E+00	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	4.0E+00
Radium 226 + 228 (pCi/L)	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Uranium (ug/l)	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--

Parameter (ug/l unless noted)	Background Conc.	Water Quality Criteria				Wasteload Allocations				Antidegradation Baseline				Antidegradation Allocations				Most Limiting Allocations			
		Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH	Acute	Chronic	HH (PWS)	HH
Selenium, Total Recoverable	0	2.0E+01	5.0E+00	na	4.2E+03	2.0E+01	5.0E+00	na	4.2E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	2.0E+01	5.0E+00	na	4.2E+03
Silver	0	1.0E+00	--	na	--	1.0E+00	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	1.0E+00	--	na	--
Sulfate	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
1,1,2,2-Tetrachloroethane ^C	0	--	--	na	4.0E+01	--	--	na	4.0E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	4.0E+01
Tetrachloroethylene ^C	0	--	--	na	3.3E+01	--	--	na	3.3E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	3.3E+01
Thallium	0	--	--	na	4.7E-01	--	--	na	4.7E-01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	4.7E-01
Toluene	0	--	--	na	6.0E+03	--	--	na	6.0E+03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	6.0E+03
Total dissolved solids	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Toxaphene ^C	0	7.3E-01	2.0E-04	na	2.8E-03	7.3E-01	2.0E-04	na	2.8E-03	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	7.3E-01	2.0E-04	na	2.8E-03
Tributyltin	0	4.6E-01	7.2E-02	na	--	4.6E-01	7.2E-02	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	4.6E-01	7.2E-02	na	--
1,2,4-Trichlorobenzene	0	--	--	na	7.0E+01	--	--	na	7.0E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	7.0E+01
1,1,2-Trichloroethane ^C	0	--	--	na	1.6E+02	--	--	na	1.6E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	1.6E+02
Trichloroethylene ^C	0	--	--	na	3.0E+02	--	--	na	3.0E+02	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	3.0E+02
2,4,6-Trichlorophenol ^C	0	--	--	na	2.4E+01	--	--	na	2.4E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.4E+01
2-(2,4,5-Trichlorophenoxy) propionic acid (Silvex)	0	--	--	na	--	--	--	na	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	--
Vinyl Chloride ^C	0	--	--	na	2.4E+01	--	--	na	2.4E+01	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	na	2.4E+01
Zinc	0	6.5E+01	6.6E+01	na	2.6E+04	6.5E+01	6.6E+01	na	2.6E+04	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	--	6.5E+01	6.6E+01	na	2.6E+04

Notes:

- All concentrations expressed as micrograms/liter (ug/l), unless noted otherwise
- Discharge flow is highest monthly average or Form 2C maximum for Industries and design flow for Municipals
- Metals measured as Dissolved, unless specified otherwise
- "C" indicates a carcinogenic parameter
- Regular WLAs are mass balances (minus background concentration) using the % of stream flow entered above under Mixing Information.
Antidegradation WLAs are based upon a complete mix.
- Antideg. Baseline = (0.25(WQC - background conc.) + background conc.) for acute and chronic
= (0.1(WQC - background conc.) + background conc.) for human health
- WLAs established at the following stream flows: 1Q10 for Acute, 30Q10 for Chronic Ammonia, 7Q10 for Other Chronic, 30Q5 for Non-carcinogens and Harmonic Mean for Carcinogens. To apply mixing ratios from a model set the stream flow equal to (mixing ratio - 1), effluent flow equal to 1 and 100% mix.

Metal	Target Value (SSTV)
Antimony	6.4E+02
Arsenic	9.0E+01
Barium	na
Cadmium	3.9E-01
Chromium III	2.5E+01
Chromium VI	6.4E+00
Copper	2.8E+00
Iron	na
Lead	3.4E+00
Manganese	na
Mercury	4.6E-01
Nickel	6.8E+00
Selenium	3.0E+00
Silver	4.2E-01
Zinc	2.6E+01

Note: do not use QL's lower than the minimum QL's provided in agency guidance

Public Notice – Environmental Permit

PURPOSE OF NOTICE: To seek public comment on a draft permit from the Department of Environmental Quality that will allow the release of stormwater into a water body in Caroline County, Virginia.

PUBLIC COMMENT PERIOD: July 23, 2013 to August 21, 2013

PERMIT NAME: Virginia Pollutant Discharge Elimination System Permit – Stormwater issued by DEQ, under the authority of the State Water Control Board

APPLICANT NAME, ADDRESS AND PERMIT NUMBER: Pilot Travel Centers, LLC
5508 Lonas Road, Knoxville, TN 37909
VA0092762

NAME AND ADDRESS OF FACILITY: Flying J Travel Plaza #876
23866 Rogers Clark Boulevard
Ruther Glen, VA 22546

PROJECT DESCRIPTION: Pilot Travel Centers, LLC has applied for a new permit for the private Flying J Travel Plaza #876. The applicant proposes to release stormwater at a rate of 0.526 million gallons per day into a water body. There is no sludge generated at this facility. The facility proposes to release the stormwater in the Polecat Creek, UT in Caroline County in the York River watershed. A watershed is the land area drained by a river and its incoming streams. The permit will limit the following pollutants to amounts that protect water quality: pH, Total Petroleum Hydrocarbons, Naphthalene, Benzene, Toluene, Ethylbenzene, Total Xylene and Total Suspended Solids.

HOW TO COMMENT AND/OR REQUEST A PUBLIC HEARING: DEQ accepts comments and requests for public hearing by e-mail, fax or postal mail. All comments and requests must be in writing and be received by DEQ during the comment period. Submittals must include the names, mailing addresses and telephone numbers of the commenter/requester and of all persons represented by the commenter/requester. A request for public hearing must also include: 1) The reason why a public hearing is requested. 2) A brief, informal statement regarding the nature and extent of the interest of the requester or of those represented by the requester, including how and to what extent such interest would be directly and adversely affected by the permit. 3) Specific references, where possible, to terms and conditions of the permit with suggested revisions. A public hearing may be held, including another comment period, if public response is significant, based on individual requests for a public hearing, and there are substantial, disputed issues relevant to the permit.

CONTACT FOR PUBLIC COMMENTS, DOCUMENT REQUESTS AND ADDITIONAL INFORMATION: The public may review the documents at the DEQ-Northern Regional Office by appointment, or may request electronic copies of the draft permit and fact sheet.

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